

- 2 (1). Prothorax with front angles slightly rounded but porrect, hind angles rectangular and fairly sharp; elytra with moderately rounded shoulders, apex scarcely emarginate, outer angle of truncature rounded.
- 3 (4). Eyes moderately prominent; prothorax with hind angles projecting outwards, base distinctly bordered; elytra with intervals 3-5-7 strongly carinate (at least on basal half), surface very shiny *carinatus*, sp. n.
- 4 (3). Eyes flat; prothorax with hind angles rectangular, but not projecting outwards, base indistinctly bordered; elytra with intervals 3-5-7 generally convex (at least on basal half), surface dull to moderately shiny *javanus*, Klug.

XXXVII.—*The Forms of Jaculus jaculus in Egypt and Syria.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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WHEN working out Capt. Angus Buchanan's Air mammals Mr. Hinton and I found it advisable to divide the western forms of *Jaculus jaculus*, by colour, into several different races, and I have now had an opportunity to examine the eastern ones in the same way.

In the first place, it should be noted that the large form described by me as *Jaculus j. gordonii* from Kordofan, and hitherto assumed to range northwards to Khartoum, does not really do so, as all the numerous Khartoum specimens now available agree strictly in size with those from Lower Egypt. In comparison with the series of skull-lengths given by me for Jerboas of this group in 1913*, those of half-a-dozen Khartoum specimens are instructive—32·5, 32·7, 33·2, 33·4, 33·6, 33·7 mm.,—and show a practical identity with those of Lower Egypt, thus indicating that they should not be referred to *gordonii*, but to *jaculus*.

Their colour, however, is of so uniformly darker, browner, and richer a tone than the buffy Lower Egypt animals that they should apparently be recognized as subspecifically distinct.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xi. p. 484 (1913).

Jaculus jaculus butleri, subsp. n.

Size and essential characters as in *J. j. jaculus*, but the colour above nearly "avellaneous," as compared with "pinkish buffy" in that animal. Proximal whitish band on tail, that just before the subterminal black ring, practically never running through the black ring below to join the white terminal pencil, as it so very frequently does in *jaculus*.

Dimensions of the type (from dry skin):—

Head and body 115 mm.; tail 196; hind foot 61.

Skull: incisor-bulla length 33.2; condylo-incisive length 28.7; width between outer corners of anteorbital foramina 16.2; bimeatal width 23.3; length of bulla 12.8; upper molar series 5.

Hab. Khartoum and neighbouring localities. Typo from Khartoum.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 11. 11. 25. 80. Original number 192. Collected in the winter of 1908, and presented by A. L. Butler, Esq., to whom we owe nearly all of our fine series of twenty-five specimens.

It is interesting to notice how very sharp the dividing-line between *jaculus* and *butleri* is. Specimens from Dongola (Kerma and Merowe) are absolutely *jaculus*, while some from Shendi are distinctly *butleri*, of which we also have a specimen from Sennaar. Then, but little further south, there occurs *gordoni*, with an incisor-bulla length of upwards of 35 mm.

At the northern end of the *J. jaculus* area another form deserves a technical name:—

Jaculus jaculus syrius, subsp. n.

Size as in true Egyptian *jaculus*, not larger and with longer limbs as in the geographically intermediate form from Jaffa described as *schlüteri*. General colour above pale drab, the fine blackish tips to the hairs unusually distinct, and, on the sides, showing particularly strongly on the otherwise white hairs, these lateral hairs in *jaculus* being, like those of the back, more or less buffy. Tail light-coloured, its subterminal dark brown ring completely separating the white terminal tuft from the rest of the tail.

Size of skull and inflation of the bullæ about at the maximum found in *jaculus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 95 mm.; tail 170; hind foot 58; ear 23.

Skull: incisor-bulla length 34.1; condylo-incisive length 30; width between outer corners of anteorbital foramina 16.2; bimeatal width 23.8; length of bulla 14.3; upper molar series 5.

Hab. Syrian desert. Type from Karyatein, about 34° N., 38° E. Other specimens from the Syrian desert east of the Dead Sea.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 5. 7. 2. 14. Original number 84. Collected 27th March, 1905, by Douglas Carruthers. Five specimens examined.

When writing recently* about the Muscat jerboa, I erroneously referred to the Karyatein form as *J. loftusi*, but that species is decidedly smaller, the incisor-bulla length being 31.7 mm. in a Baghdad example and 31.5 mm. in the type.

The drabby instead of buffy colour of this jerboa would seem to distinguish it sufficiently from the Egyptian *jaculus*.

XXXVIII.—New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).—

IX. *Australasian Species.* By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D., F.E.S., Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE present instalment considers only species from New Zealand, supplementary to Mr. Edwards's monographic review and to papers by the writer now in press. The material described herein was received almost entirely from Dr. Campbell, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Watt, one species being from Dr. Tillyard and Mr. Philpott. I am deeply indebted to all of the above gentlemen for their kind interest in making known the remarkable crane-fly fauna of New Zealand. Except where stated to the contrary, the types are preserved in the writer's collection.

Molophilus macrocerus, sp. n.

General coloration pale brown; male antennæ longer than the body; halteres elongate; wings whitish subhyaline, veins pale; petiole of cell R_4 very long; basal pleural appendage of the male hypopygium bifid, one arm bearing a brush of tawny hairs before the tip.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) viii. p. 440 (1921).